

### REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed November 18, 2004, the Examiner noted that claims 1, 3, 10-12, 14-16 and 22-25 were pending and rejected all claims. Claims 1, 3, 10-12, 14 and 22-25 have been amended, claims 15 and 16 have been canceled and, thus, in view of the forgoing claims 1, 3, 10-12, 14 and 22-25 remain pending for reconsideration which is requested. No new matter has been added. The Examiner's rejections are traversed below.

Page 3 of the Office Action rejects claims 1, 10-12, 14-16 and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Kazo and Tanaka. Page 10 of the Office Action rejects claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Kazo, Tanaka and Brown.

The present invention, in an embodiment, is directed to a system that allows "moving picture" video to be digitally recorded or stored in a primary "digital data" memory, such as a magnetic disk, as it is being broadcast. As the broadcast is recorded a timer keeps the time. The storage addresses of the segments of the video moving picture along with the time are stored in a table. That is, the video moving picture image is stored in segments of, say 60 megabytes, and the time at which the segment was recorded is also stored in the table. The system, as a moving picture broadcast is being recorded, also allows a user to specify a part of the recorded moving picture broadcast that is to be retrieved from the primary "digital data" memory and stored in another or secondary "digital data" memory, such as an optical digital data disk. To designate the "moving picture" part that is to be stored in the secondary memory, the user specifies the start time. The system assesses the table with the start time to obtain the storage address of the part of the moving picture. The address corresponding to the part is used to retrieve the part from the primary "digital data" memory and store it in the secondary "digital data" memory. That is, the present invention, in an embodiment, allows a user to select a portion of a recorded or stored moving picture broadcast to store on an optical disk.

Kazo is directed to a video tape recording (VTR) system that records an **analog** signal on video cassettes in a video cassette deck 21 that holds a number of video cassettes. The user uses a remote control 50 to specify a recording start date/time for a program. The video program is recorded on the cassette at the designated start date/time and the start and end times (both date/time and absolute time indicating position on the tape) are recorded on the deck. As the recording is made **still** pictures of the video program are captured and stored in a digital memory 14. The system allows hysteresis information and timer recording information to be stored in memory 13. The system also allows a user to play back the recorded programs.

The play back system allows the user to designate a still picture of a program using a remote controller 50 and when the play back button of the remote controller is activated, the analog video corresponding to the still picture is played back from a corresponding cassette.

Kazo does not discuss recording the video stored on the cassettes onto another storage, such as another videotape. Nor does Kazo discuss or suggest storing and retrieving and restoring digital moving picture image data.

Tanaka is being used by the Examiner to allegedly teach storage in predetermined amounts and says nothing about the features of the invention discussed above.

Browne is being used to allegedly teach a multiple channel reception and recording and also says nothing about the features of the invention discussed above.

In the Action, in particular on page 4, the Examiner compares the second storage of the present invention to the memory 14 of Kazo. The memory 14 holds still pictures ("The CPU 11 also causes still picture data to be stored in the memory 14 at the pre-set period as mentioned previously." col. 10, lines 39-40) while the second storage of the present invention holds video. Video is a recording of a motion picture or television program typically for playing through a television set. That is, video is a moving picture, not a still picture. It is submitted that the comparison of memory 14 storing a still picture to the second storage of the present invention storing motion picture data is an inappropriate comparison between Kazo and the claimed invention. On pages 2 and 3 of the Office Action the Examiner compares the means for indicating a play back time of the present invention to the remote control 50 of Kazo. The remote control 50 in the playback function is used to designate a still picture to indicate what is to be played back. (The remote includes a cursor movement key 59a, see col. 8, lines 6 and 7 and "If the user has moved the cursor to the still picture of the desired scene and subsequently presses the playback button switch 58e, the CPU 11 immediately starts playback beginning from such scene." - col. 14, lines 35-38). That is, the remote 50 designates a still picture not a time. This also is an inappropriate comparison between Kazo and the claimed invention.

It is submitted that the invention of independent claims 1, 12 and 22-25 distinguishes over the prior art and withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

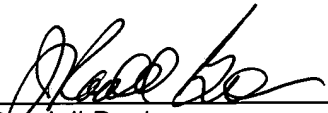
If there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

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By:   
J. Randall Beckers  
Registration No. 30,358

1201 New York Ave, N.W., Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Telephone: (202) 434-1500  
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501